

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET /001: 41432 0041

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer designations in the "TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Draw a line across the sheet under each comment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be removed from the attached RECORD document.

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| FROM: | | | | | DOCUMENT NUMBER EGBA-41432. | |
| | | | | | DOCUMENT DATE 9 May 1957 | |
| TO | | ROOM NO. | DATE | | OFFICER'S INITIALS | <p>COMMENTS</p> <p>NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files at the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan.</p> <p>1cc filed Berlin Mise LAECHERT</p> <p>1cc LAECHERT (ALPHA)</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2001 2008</p> <p>FILE TITLE LAECHERT, Helgeard Luis</p> <p>FILE NUMBER 11</p> <p>ENCLOSURE</p> <p>ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DATE PROCESSED 16 MAY 1957</p> <p>INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
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AIR

EGBA 41432

SECRET

Chief of Base, Pullach

9 May 1957

Chief of Base, Berlin

INFO: RE, COS/G

Operational BEDOX UPSWING

Debriefing Report on Subject "A" of BRIN 8752
147627

Forwarded under separate cover attachment please find photocopies
of a sterilized basic debriefing report on Subject in form considered
suitable for dissemination to UPSWING.

Attachment: 1
(SCA)

APPROVED:

Distribution:
3 - POB w/2 cps.SCA
✓3 - EE(DIRECT) w/1 op.SCA
2 - COS/G w/o SCA

JKS:mha

DECLASSIFIED

Egl-a 41432

A. Subject's Basic Personalia: Hildegard Luise LAECHERT was born on 19 March 1920 in Berlin, Germany. She was born a German national and has remained such throughout her life. Subject has never married though she bore two children during World War II. She claims to be a member of the Evangelical Church, though due to her long period of incarceration has been unable to practice her religion.

B. Family Background:

Father: Otto BORMANN, born Memel about 1880. His occupation was that of a machinist, place of employment unknown. Died of natural causes in Berlin, 1936. Address at that time was Schoenhauser Allee, number not recalled. Mother and Father of Subject never married but lived in common-law relationship. Subject used Mother's maiden name.

Mother: Luise Martha LAECHERT, born ca 10 Oct 1880, Gorlitz, Germany. Occupation housewife. Died in Berlin of natural causes 4 October 1946. Last Berlin address was N 113, Aalesunderstr 4.

Sister: Martha RZEHAZEK, born LAECHERT in Berlin about 1908. Married to Ernst RZEHAZEK who was born ca 1898 in Berlin. Occupation not known to Subject. Present residence is Berlin 58, Buchholzerstr II/IV.

Step-sister: Emy FROSCH, born Berlin, ca 1909, present whereabouts unknown. Last seen by Subject in Berlin 1943.

Step-brother: Gustav FROSCH, born Berlin ca Sept 1908, present whereabouts unknown. Last seen 1943 in Berlin.

Son: Dieter Hans Jurgen LAECHERT, born Berlin 23 August 1939; German national. Present address unknown to Subject. Believed to be employed as laborer at the Eisenhuetten Kombinat, Frankfurt, Oder, Berlin. (Note: Fled DDR 6 Jan 1957, and joined the Subject. PRQ I will follow.)

Daughter: Karin Regina Gisela LAECHERT, born Berlin 3 April 1941; German national. Resided with foster father Ernst NASS, Berlin N58, Rhinowerstr 11, until 28 Dec 1956. Fled to West Berlin and joined Mother on 28 Dec 1956, in response to a letter written by her Father.

Father of Subject's Children: Walter HINNRICHS, born Berlin-Steglitz, Sept 1919, German national. His occupation is that of Architect with office at Bundesplatz 4, Wilmersdorf, Berlin; resides at Nikolsburger Pl 2, Wilmersdorf, Berlin. Married, data on present wife unknown to Subject. Prior to and during War lived on and off with Subject in common-law relationship when Subject was in Berlin. Served in Luftwaffe as Officer with Herman Goering Flak Regiment. POW Eastern Front in 1942, released from Soviet POW Camp 1950. Has contributed regularly to support of Karin during recent years through West Berlin Post Office Box serviced by Ernst NASS, referred to above.

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C. Education: Attended Volksschule, Berlin 1926-1934, and Beruf Schule, Berlin, 1934-1937. Additionally took short courses Berlin, 1939, including English language in attempt study to qualify as a child's governess for employment in South Africa.

D. Brief Chronological History from Birth to 13 Mar 1946:

1920-1933 Living in Berlin with Mother.

1933-1937 Member of BDM, Berlin.

1937 Served in Arbeitsdienst during months April-October.

1937-1939 Frauenwerke, Berlin. Preparing for work in S. Africa in former German Colony as Kinder Schwester, South Africa which failed materialize due to outbreak of war and Subject's pregnancy. Employed by SS.

1939-1942 Employed at SS Hq. Berlin, clerical employee.

1942-1944 Employed as SS Lager Fuehrerin, Poland. Served in Ravensbrueck, Budy, Auschwitz, Lublin and Reisko Camps.

1944-1945 From the end of 1944 until 2 May 1945 was member of SS/SD in Southern Austria and Northern Italy, in Counter Intelligence work which included care of special internees whom SS/SD were holding as hostages for barter dealing. Special camps located at Bolzano and Merano, Italy. Also served with SD Unit engaged in detecting Escape and Evasion activities, and anti-partisan operations, as interrogator.

1945-1946 On 2 May 1945 evaded Allied roundup of SS and fled under cover of Red Cross Nurse to Germany. Eventually made her way to Berlin where with false documents indicating war service as Red Cross Nurse issued in true name, obtained employment with U.S. Army Air Force Unit at Tempelhof. With the beginning of registration she left this employment and worked in a U.S. Army Officer's Billet on Wildenowstr until about Oct 1945. Then realizing that controls would soon ferret her out she left this employment, and turned into the British authorities for processing as a POW. Because she had false papers she was processed as a regular POW and sent to Munster, Germany. She escaped from this camp after 4 days and eventually made her way to Austria. In December 1945 she was picked up by the British FSS on a roundup operation and again detained as a regular POW at Klagenfurt, Austria. On 13 March 1946 while in custody, her true status was uncovered and she was thereafter processed as an SS Prisoner, automatic arrest category.

E. History after Arrest:

After her arrest while in a regular POW Camp at Klagenfurt, Austria, in March 1946, she was removed to a Camp for SS personnel at Wolfsberg, Austria, remaining there until June 1946. She was then transferred to Paderborn, Germany, and confined in another special SS Pow Camp. On 18 Dec 1946 she was sent with a shipment of SS personnel to Lubeck-Travenmunde where they boarded the Steamship "ISER" and sailed for Stettin. There she was turned over to the UB for investigation and interrogation. She remained there for a few days and then was sent to Krakow for further investigation and interrogation. After approximately one year's detention, she was brought to trial before an International War Crimes Tribunal sitting at Krakow. She was in court during the period 22 Nov - 22 Dec 1947. On the latter date she was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, which was specifically stated as being 10 years for war crimes and 5 years for wearing a uniform and carrying arms. Thereafter she spent the next 8 years in the following prisons:

- 1948 - Krakow
- 1949 - Tarnow
- 1952 - Grudziadz and Inowroclaw
- 1955 - Grudziadz
- 1956 - Grudziadz (during Apr - June)
- 1956 - Fordon (during July thru 1 Oct)
- 1956 - Warsaw, Praga (during period 2 Oct - 28 Oct)
- 1956 - Warsaw, Mokotow (during period 28 Oct - 9 Dec)

Subject claims that in August 1953, the Polish authorities uncovered her SD past and transferred her to a maximum security confinement prison at Inowroclaw while undergoing special interrogations regarding past SD activities. Considerable attention was paid to the possibility that Subject at that time might have some clandestine intelligence connections in prison. During this time she was so badly treated that she became ill physically and mentally. She had to be moved between Grudziadz and Inowroclaw on 4 different occasions, she being sent to Grudziadz for medical treatment required after physical beatings administered her during the interrogations. In May 1956 she was notified of the fact that she would be amnestied late this year. On 2 Oct 1956 she was transferred to Warsaw, Praga Prison presumably, to be prepared or processed for release and repatriation, or so she thought. As it turned out, she was interrogated regarding prison associates, correspondents and one visitor that she had while in prison. She was accused of participating in various clandestine prison apparatus and also of maintaining illegal communications with enemies of the state. She was further beaten and on or about 28 October 1956 was transferred to the hospital at Mokotow Prison, Warsaw for rest and recuperation prior to repatriation. On 9 Dec 1956 she was suddenly informed that

she was to depart that day for West Germany. She travelled by train as a singleton prisoner under special UB escort. Upon arrival at Stettin she was processed further, and was then sent with a large shipment of repatriates to Furstenwalde, DDR. She arrived in West Berlin and reported to Marienfelde on 12 Dec 1956.

F. Subject's Prison Experiences:

Subject spent approximately eleven years since the end of WW II in close prisoner custody. She was held in SS POW installations and in various types of maximum security prisons. Her treatment ranged from lenient to severe, which included electric shock treatment (which Subject erroneously thought was some type of lie detector test), low calory starvation diets, water immersion, injections and general beatings. She spent various periods of time engaged in hunger strikes which resulted in forced intravenous feedings. She claims that she experienced every type of abuse that the SS was charged with having committed. She states that she received fairly good medical treatment mostly at the hands of inmate Doctors for suspected tuberculosis, anemia, liver trouble, mental illness, both feigned and real. She claims that she was injected with some poisonous medical preparation (allegedly by accident) that left blotches on her forearms and nearly killed her.

As a prisoner she was engaged, when physically able, on all types of heavy duty assignments. However, during the past two years, due to poor health, she was only employed on light duties of a housekeeping and nursing nature in the Women's wards of prison hospitals.

Up until the year 1948, her prison associates were mainly SS women. Between 1948 and 1952, she was mixed with Polish and German political prisoners. After 1952, she served her time mainly with Polish inmates.

All Prisons housed both criminal and political prisoners, of both sexes. Divisions between sexes and general categories of prisoners were strictly maintained. The criminal trusty-type prisoner had most of the best jobs, clerical, Post Office and such assignments. Subject worked outside prison on one such assignment when she nursed the wife of a prison official in her home adjacent to the prison. She was on this assignment for 3 weeks and was under constant control. Except for this period and while enroute to other prisons she was never outside a prison during the entire period of confinement.

G. Inmate Contacts:

1. In 1948 while at Tarnow Prison, Subject heard that many of the women prisoners there were former members of the UPA (Ukrainian) and former AK resistance organizations.

2. While at Grudziadz she heard that many of the political prisoners

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there were sentenced for AK and such type activities. Specifically, while at Grudziadz in 1952, she met a Dr. Juli MAXIMOVITCH, then about 43 years, a woman Dentist, serving 8 - 10 years for anti-state activities. Dr. M. later was transferred to another prison, location unknown.

3. In 1952-1956 while shuttling between Fordon, Inowroclaw and Grudziadz, she met the following persons:

a. At Fordon, in 1956 Fraulein Maria ORDER, then about 62 years of age, Polish National, arrested at Czestochowa 1951, while acting as a courier for British Intelligence, (possibly Anders Group), between England and Warsaw. ORDER a prominent educator in the field of Philosophy from Wilno was serving a life sentence. In June 1955 ORDER was sent to Fordon from Inowroclaw where Subject met her.

b. At Fordon in 1956, Sylvia SZICKA (phonetic), approximately 60 years, Polish National, arrested for espionage 1948-1949. Subject believes that she was associated with a person known as "Tschaikowsky" or a British sponsored activity of the same name. She was transferred from Inowroclaw to Fordon in 1956 while serving a life sentence.

c. In 1956 at Fordon, Maria KARSKA, age approximately 66, Polish National, completely devoid of all hair due to serious illness. Serving life sentence for espionage activity on behalf of Anders Group.

d. At Fordon in 1956, Janka KROG, approximately 45 years of age, Polish National, born Wilno. Arrested 1948, serving life sentence for Anders espionage activity.

e. At Fordon in 1956, Walli WILLEBRANDT, female, age 38, German National, allegedly member of Robineau Group of Paris. Husband a French National, named "Gaston", still in Paris. W. gave Subject notes to carry out for delivery to her husband including method of contact with him but Subject destroyed same before beginning her repatriation processing thinking that they would be too compromising if she were caught.

f. At Fordon in 1956, Eva LEMBERG, age 34, German National, heavy build, dark hair, brown eyes, native of lower Schlesia. Arrested in 1953-1954 on charge of espionage against Poland, serving 15 year sentence. LEMBERG also gave Subject considerable information which included names, addresses and miscellaneous data to carry out to American authorities. Subject claims that she also destroyed this material. She recalls that L said that she was recruited by the Gehlen Organization; trained and dispatched from Berlin on a military information collection mission. Further, that she was arrested on her first mission. Subject saw L. for the last time at Fordon on 1 Oct 1956.

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g. At Fordon in 1956 Hildegard SEZEE (phonetic), about 40 years of age, claims arrested with husband in 1951 on operation for British and/or US IS. S. is seriously ill with tuberculosis.

H. Correspondents

a. Mail contact between Subject and her family (Mother and Sister) was established 1950 through the medium of a welfare organization known as the "Evangelische Hilfswerk Fuer Internierte und Kriegsgefangene, Erlangen E. V., Munich, Germany. The head of this organization was one Bishop D. HECKEL, an Evangelical cleric. This organization maintained contact directly with inmates in Poland and with their relatives. In this manner also, food, clothing and medical parcels were transmitted to prisoners. Prisoner mail was restricted to one letter/Parcel per month, subject to censorship control. Until the end of 1952 prisoner parcels were duty free in Poland.

b. Jan ZUREK, Poznan 2, Ulica Granciana 12 M 14. In 1952 Subject received a letter from this person sent directly to her from Poznan, bearing the above return address. The letter stated that he was a lawyer and was interested in her welfare, and if she desired assistance he would be glad to try to aid her. The letter was sympathetic in tone, and enclosed 200 Zloty. She not knowing him, but thinking that Bishop Heckel or her family arranged this contact, wrote him thanking him, and requesting clothes and food. Thereafter packages containing the items she requested arrived frequently from the Bishop but not directly from ZUREK. However direct exchange or correspondence between Subject and Z continued, under censorship control. Subject received on the average of 1 letter every two months or so, each with a minimum of 100 Zloty contained therein. The Bishop in his correspondence never mentioned Z. nor did Z ever mention the Bishop. Subject noted that the signatures appearing on Z's letters were never the same. In July 1955 Subject was told by Grudziadz Prison authorities that Z was waiting at the Prison to see her. Subject said that this was something unheard of as far as she or her type of political prisoner was concerned. They were never permitted visitors. She spent 1/2 hour with him in a room. She did not know him and he would not tell her why he contacted her, evading all direct questioning by her with the remark that it was not the proper place or time to talk of such things. On this occasion he gave her a picture of her daughter and news of her family. He was most friendly and she felt, genuinely interested in her welfare. He returned to visit her in December 1955 at Grudziadz and spent approximately one hour with her. She doesn't recall too much of her conversation, stating that she was ill at the time. She does remember attempting to learn the reason for his interest in her but that he avoided all such questions by changing the subject. After each visit the inmates all questioned her as to the identity of Z. Many of them thought that he must be her husband or finances. Later, Subject learned from WILLEBRANDT and LEMBERG that ZUREK had contacted them through correspondence in the

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case of W., and with reference to L, Z visited her Father who resided in Lower Silesia. Reasons for this contact are unknown to Subject, except that all persons concerned were skeptical of Z's motivation.

In May 1956 Z wrote a letter to Subject at Fordon, the letter being forwarded to Grudziadz listing name, date and place of birth of 4 women, asking if she could locate them in the prison. She did not receive this letter directly but it was shown to her by the UB when they questioned her about Z. She didn't recognize the names, and she only recalls that the birthplace of one of the persons was given as Gdansk.

ZUREK DESCRIPTION:

Age 55
Height 1.66
Weight 65 kilos
Build - Medium
Hair - dark blond, worn short
Face - round, clean shaven, no glasses
Complexion - tan
Teeth - good, 1 gold upper left
Dressed in good quality clothing and shoes. Wore large chronograph type watch, round face. Cigarette smoker. Spoke good Polish, native German.

The MOLINSKI Brothers

Marian MOLINSKI, male, (age 26) and Subject met initially in February 1955, while both were in the Inowroclaw Prison. Although conversation and contact between male and female prisoners was expressly forbidden they found a way to speak from time to time. This came about through the opportunity afforded Subject as a nurse's assistant in a dispensary where she met him in corridors while he was engaged in various laboring details. After awhile she managed to learn that he was one of 3 brothers engaged in anti-state activities, he and one other brother being in prison for this activity. His Brother Leopold was free and serving in the Army in Oppole; Edward was in Prison in Stelz Oppole. Marian was serving 5 years for unspecified activities generally classified as anti-state. He was amnestied in 1956. He allegedly reaffiliated with a resistance type group in the Oppole area after his release and according to letters which allegedly were smuggled into Subject while at Grudziadz Prison, Marian wanted her to bring the information concerning his arrest to the attention of Western Intelligence authorities, unspecified, implying that help might be needed in the future. He also sent his picture to be used for identification purposes.

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Description of Marian MOLINSKI:

Male
CA 26
Height 1.70
Build - slender
Hair - brown
Eyes - brown, no glasses
Face - round, clean shaven
Healthy appearing
Family resides OPPOLE, Poland

I. UB Interrogations

Except for the early interrogation by the UB after her delivery to Polish authorities at pre-trial investigations in Stettin in 1946 - 1947, Subject had very little other contact with known members of the UB until 1952 when it was discovered presumably through tracing or debriefing other SS personnel that she had SD background which she had failed to disclose previously. This resulted in an intensive interrogation by the UB in which she gave the SD part of her background.

The next contact she had with the UB was while she was in Inowroclaw when she was questioned relative to Bishop Heckel, but not Jan Zurek. At this time she was accused of running an espionage unit from prison. She was rightly accused of participating in various and sundry clandestine communications systems and influencing people by her alleged passive resistance to authority. Nothing came from this interrogation except beatings and other forms of punishment. The relationship of Subject to Jan ZUREK was the subject of her special interrogation in May 1956 and is dealt with in the section on that person.

The last contact with the UB, other than with her escort officer was during the period 2 - 24/25 October 1956, when Subject was interrogated regarding ZUREK, HECKEL, MOLINSKI and her general activities in the various prisons. The hostile interrogation following this session resulted in the hospitalization of Subject for about 6 weeks, at the end of which time she was repatriated to West Berlin.

J. Details of Alleged UB Recruitment Attempt:

On 1 October 1956, while in Fordon Prison, Subject was notified that she was to be set free in accordance with an amnesty decree, and that she was to leave immediately for Warsaw and final processing. At approximately 2330 hrs. the same date, she departed Fordon by train arriving Warsaw at approximately 0830 hrs. on 2 October. She was escorted by a man and woman guard. After a little difficulty, they found the Praga Prison in Warsaw, arriving there after travelling by streetcar. She was placed in confinement immediately. On 4 October 1956, at her specific insistence to speak

to someone in authority, she was taken to the Office of the Director of the Prison, one fnu CHERNIK or CZERNY (phonetic) whom she described as follows: 28-30 years; slender build; dark hair, worn long; Mongol features, ears crimped in; clean shaven; spoke Polish, Russian; wore Prison Police uniform with Captain's insignia. She was politely received by C. who listened to her complaint of being kept in confinement instead of being set free. He assured her that her case was being processed in accordance with a standard procedure and that she would be released shortly. On 6 October, she was again taken before him. He started the interview by inquiring as to her welfare, etc. After a short time he began to interrogate her with regard to ZUREK, the MOLINSKI Brothers, and Bishop HECKEL. She claims that she called C's attention to the fact that the UB obviously knew much more about ZUREK, than she did. C. closely questioned her on all possible illegal activities in the various prisons she served time in. She denied knowledge of any activities. On the next day she was again recalled by C. and propositioned by him for recruitment by the UB. In leading up to this subject, he said that her life as a free citizen in Poland would be much preferable than the life of a former SS Lager Fuehrerin in W. Germany. That there the Germans and Allies would subject her to harrassment so that she wouldn't be able to establish herself or her children. He offered to bring her children to Warsaw and provide her with employment. No details were mentioned except that he said they could use her in Poland and give her a life of relative comfort. She claims that she then asked for time to think it over. The next day she was recalled by C., and she declined his offer. He then threatened her with other methods that could be used, and called two other men into his office. (Described as No. 1 and No. 2 - Warsaw, Praga Prison - Paragraph K). They reinterrogated Subject on the aforementioned persons and incidents in her prison life, gradually exerting and increasing pressure on her. They took up the subject of her recruitment, changing the area of interest to W. Germany. They said that they were ready to offer her good pay for collecting information on the Allies in W. Germany. While very few details were given her, they said that at first she would be required to go to Munich where she was to contact Bishop HECKEL, and attempt to determine the extent of American sponsorship of his work in Poland. They told her that the HECKEL organization was probably a front for AIS activity directed against Poland. She was also told that she could communicate her information at intervals by travelling to E. Berlin where she would be contacted through some type of cutout arrangement which was not specified. They also said that she could be utilized later in Hamburg, where she was to report on marine shipping developments of all types, including the merchant and naval services, construction, personnel, etc. She was not told how she would communicate this information. Later, she also said that the UB had discussed a third area, namely Heidelberg. Her target there was to be American units with specific coverage of information concerning key personalities of the U.S. Headquarters, and general military information which included atom weapons and storage areas for atom bombs/warheads. No

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system of communication of this information was mentioned, the subject being covered in a general statement which referred to future developments about which she would be told when necessary. Subject states that she declined this proposition too and she then was the victim of a rougher type interrogation which included beatings at frequent intervals. Subject claims that she became ill from the punishment and strain, and had to be hospitalized at the Mokotow Prison Hospital, entering there approximately the 28th of October. During this period of convalescence she gradually regained her strength to the point that she looked and felt comparatively well. She started on her repatriation trip to West Berlin on 9 December.

K. Descriptions - UB Personnel:

At Grudziadz, January, February 1953.

No. 1

Male

50 years, ca.

Height - 1.74

Heavy build

Gray thin hair, nearly bald

Dark eyes, wore dark rimmed glasses

Clean shaven

Wore gold wedding band

Spoke fluent Polish, good Russian, poor German, poor English

Wore uniform with Major's insignia

No. 2

Male

CA 32

Height 1.76

Slender build

Dark eyes, no glasses

Haggard appearance

Black hair, worn long

Clean shaven

Civilian attire, sloppy

Spoke good German

No. 3

Male

33 CA

Height 1.68

Thin build

Slender, long hands

Civilian attire

Acted as interpreter for No. 1, spoke excellent German

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At Warsaw, Praga Prison in October 1956No. 1

Male
 CA 30
 Height 1.70
 Slender build
 Dark hair
 No glasses
 Clean shaven
 Wore silver wedding band
 Spoke fair German, good Polish
 Civilian attire.

No. 2

Male
 CA 26
 Height 1.62
 Slender build
 Dark hair
 No glasses
 Acted as interpreter for UB and prison officials spoke fluent
 German, Polish
 Civilian attire.

L. Repatriation Trip - Warsaw, Stettin, Furstenwalde, West Berlin:

Subject accompanied by Richard KRAJEWSKI, UB escort officer, departed Warsaw-Mokotow Prison at approximately 1400 hours on 9 December 1956. She carried her Entlassungsschein which specified that she was being repatriated to West Germany. Subject and escort travelled by streetcar to a transfer point where missing a bus connection, both had to walk to the Warsaw Hauptbahnhof which was about 15 minutes away. They arrived at the Hauptbahnhof earlier than train departure time. They remained on the platform and boarded the train shortly before 1530 hrs. which was the departing scheduled time. They rode in a 2nd class car compartment which they shared with other persons, regular passengers. They arrived at Stettin at approximately 0600 on 10 Dec 1956. There Subject was turned over to Polish authorities who processed her for the remainder of her trip to West Germany. According to Subject at this point she ran into her first snag on the way to Germany. She maintains that heretofore Prisoner repatriates were processed entirely at Warsaw and sent with shipments of all prisoner-repatriates direct to Camp Friedland in West Germany as special shipments, travelling by train. She stated that according to her escort officer, the repatriation authorities at Stettin, Furstenwalde DDR, and even at Marienfelde that as a singleton prisoner political repatriate from Poland was the exception to the regular handling of repatriates. This caused her to be handled separately at Stettin and resulted in her being escorted by 2 soldiers on the trip down to Furstenwalde. Subject departed Furstenwalde under escort on a special train

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which was composed of several cars which included approximately 120 persons, and several freight cars of baggage, furniture, etc. Subject, although riding in the same cars with other resettlers, was kept separate and under escort until the train arrived at the DDR-Polish border. The train departed Stettin at approximately 0530 hours on 11 December, and arrived at Furstenwalde at approximately 0930 hours. At this point the Subject was told that she would have to remain at the Camp overnight and depart for West Germany the next day. Subject protested at this, declaring according to her permit she was free and should be allowed to proceed forthwith to West Berlin. The authorities insisted that due to her status she would have to be processed under their arrangements which meant an overnight wait. Taking advantage of the confusion that existed at the time, Subject fled during the night. She walked to the Furstenwalde Bahnhof, there met an elderly couple who were returning to East Berlin, after meeting a relative who arrived from Silesia as part of the shipment the Subject travelled with. In exchange for a large bar of Polish chocolate and 20 cigarettes, and after convincing conversation on the part of Subject substantiated by her Entlassungsschein, this couple bought a ticket for Subject for the trip from Furstenwalde to West Berlin. The train departed Furstenwalde at approximately 2130. Subject rode with the couple who carried her ticket to Ost Kreuz Bahnhof, where all three changed to the S-Bahn. At the S-Bahn station at Schoenhauser the couple left the train, the Subject proceeding across the Sector border to Wedding Station in West Berlin, arriving there about 2330 hours. At that point she contacted a Policeman and was directed to a Police Station where she remained overnight. She was sent to Marienfelde the morning of 12 December.

(i) Description of K:

CA 32 years
 Height 1.68
 Slender build
 Eyes brown, bulging, no glasses
 Dark hair, worn long
 Good teeth
 Oval face, clean shaven, no scars
 On middle finger right hand wore good quality thick plain gold band similar to wedding band
 Spoke good German, native Polish, some Russian
 Wore good quality clothing of U.S. Origin, which included a dark hat, grey trench coat with plaid lining, brown fur lined gloves, sport jacket, blue grey sweater with "v" neck and red and white border around neck and wrists, dark trousers, western type thick soled shoes.

(ii) Information on Richard KRAJEWski:

Subject saw K. for the first time at Mokotow Prison when she was introduced to him. She became friendly with him during the course of the 16-hour trip together. According to Subject, she

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started the conversation with him by commenting on the fact that K. was wearing American style clothing, i.e., shoes, gloves, trousers, jacket and sweater, etc. This led to an acknowledgment by K. that he was indeed lucky to have the clothing as he was also fortunate in having a sister in America who sent him packages from time to time. At first Subject was inclined not to believe him, thinking that he probably pilfered the items from packages intended for UB prisoners. On the train the conversation led to life in Poland, the Subject's forthcoming trip to Germany, her hardships in prison, politics, Gomulka, etc. Subject claims that from the trend and tone of K's conversation, she got the impression that he was not in sympathy at all with the Communist program in Poland. The conversation included their past, K telling Subject that he was in his early thirties, that he resided in Warsaw with his mother and sister, and worked in Warsaw at the Headquarters of the U.B. Further, that during the war he worked in the Rhineland as a farm laborer and was repatriated to Poland in June 1947. At that time he entered the Polish Army. After 2 years of Army service he transferred to the UB where he has since been employed. Except for prisoner escort trips in Poland and to the DDR-Polish border, he did not travel away from Warsaw. One item led to another and during the night Subject claims that she got to know him quite well (manner not specified) and he revealed to her that he really wanted to flee Poland, stating that he hoped to accomplish this by March 1957. He gave as his reason for specifying March because by that time (Springtime) all hell would break loose in Poland and UB officers wouldn't be too popular. In addition he said that he wanted to go to America and live with his sister. Finally, K asked her to inform American or British authorities of the fact that he hopes to defect in March 1957, in a manner not specified by him. He also gave her an envelope that in its original form allegedly bore the return address of his sister in the U.S., addressed to his sister in Warsaw. After leaving K and before starting her journey to Germany, Subject allegedly tore the return address from this envelope and thereafter inadvertently included it with material she destroyed. She claims that she turned the original envelope over to German interrogating authorities at Haus "H", Marienfelde. The rapid-copy of the envelope given her in exchange for the original shows evidence of the removal of the return address. The envelope bore a Hartford, Connecticut, postmark of 19 November 1956, and one 15¢ airmail stamp. The address on the envelope read "Mr. Mrs. Alicja Krajewska, Warszawa. Putawska 128m 15 Polska-Poland."

Comment:

Subject claims to feel a close attachment to K., and she believes the feeling to be mutual. When it was discussed with her at some length, she conceded that her reaction to "K" could be affected by the fact that he was the first male that she had been alone with in 12 years, probably the first that showed her any degree of affection and sympathy in a like period of time. Eventually, when the possibility of his having deceived

her for the purpose of contacting Western Intelligence Services was brought up, she also conceded that this is a definite possibility that must be kept in mind. At this stage she seems firmly convinced that he is sincere in his attitude towards Communism and feels that he will make some sort of effort to flee. The only possible method that she thought he might use would be when he escorted prisoners to the DDR border he then in some unknown manner would cross the Polish-DDR border illegally. She admits that she has no definite information on this, nor could she shed any further light on the March 1957 date which was mentioned by him as the time he would defect. Subject plans on corresponding with him at his sister's address shown on the envelope, after establishing herself in W. Germany. She plans on using a pseudonym and will furnish an address which cannot easily be traced to her. She feels that he will correspond with her and has agreed to permit us to guide and monitor her correspondence, if we so desire. This offer arose after the Interrogator expressed interest in so doing. It was not brought up on her initiative.

M. Subject's Future Plans:

Subject with her 2 children is processing as a political repatriate under the sponsorship of the German Red Cross. This processing is carrying her through a screening procedure which includes the BIS, FIS, and German authorities. She has been instructed not to reveal the operational interest we have in her. She expects to complete her processing in W. Berlin on 15 January, at which time she will be shipped to Camp Friedland in W. Germany. Before she departs she will be instructed how to contact the Interrogator in order to notify him of her whereabouts. For this purpose she will be given a W. Berlin Post Office box address.

N. Assessment of Subject:

At this stage Subject appears to be genuine as to identity and past, insofar as the latter is verifiable. Confirmation of part of her WWII activities has been received. In spite of her long period of confinement Subject steadfastly maintains that the NSDAP was the only hope for Germany and that she is especially proud of her affiliation with the SS. She admits that the SS made many mistakes with particular reference to the handling of internees, though she of course denies any responsibility therefor. She appears to be genuinely anti-communist in line with her political philosophy as a Fascist. Though she has grounds to want to seek revenge purely on the basis of her treatment at the hands of Communist authorities, she denies that this is the foundation for her strong anti-Communist feelings. Similarly, she feels that the British are at fault too for her particular plight, her contention being that they, because of the rough handling they subjected her to during her pro-trial investigation and, through the instrument of the International Court at Krakow,

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which did not permit her a proper defense. In all probability she will gravitate toward a political organization oriented towards fascism. It may well be that after she is adjusted to what, for her is a totally new way of life in Western Germany, her enthusiasm for the glories of the past will rapidly diminish and she may become a useful citizen.

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